A

TREATISE

ON THE

HAIR:

SHEWING

Its Generation.

Means of its Preſervation.

Cauſes of its Decay.

How to recover it when loſt.

What occaſions its different Colours; with the probable Means to alter it from one Colour to another.

Its moſt proper Management in different Climates, and in all the Stages, and Circumſtances of Life.

ALSO

A DESCRIPTION of the moſt *faſhionable* METHODS of Dreſſing Ladies and Gentlemens HAIR, both Natural and Artificial.

WITH

An ESSAY on DRESS in General, Addreſs'd to the LADIES of *Great-Britain.*

By DAVID RITCHIE,
HAIR-DRESSER, PERFUMER, &c.

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M DCC.LXX.

A

TREATISE

ON THE

HAIR:

MVSEVM
BRITA
NICVM

THE

PREFACE.

THE care and preſervation of the hair is certainly more or leſs neceſſary to every individual, according to the different ſtations of life in which we are placed; for whatever be the temper and diſpoſition of any perſon, there is certainly a natural inducement in us to think favourably where nature has been moſt kind; and the chief part that attracts the attention of both ſexes is the head; whereon the hair is allowed to be the principal ornament, even in a ſtate of nature, though it may be preſumed it never was worn in a natural manner, but had ſome aſſiſtance from art, eſpecially among thoſe of any eminence in life.

What induced me to write the following treatiſe, was from no other view but the benefit of the Public, that Ladies and Gentlemen, in the remoteſt parts of the Britiſh empire, as well as in the metropolis, may have ſome knowledge of the methods to preſerve and manage the hair in different climes, with the various faſhions of dreſſing it in the ſeveral ſtages and circumſtances of life; and in order to ſatisfy the curioſity of many who are deſirous to know ſomething of its generation, growth, variety of colour, cauſes of decay, and baldneſs; and the probable means to preſerve and recover the hair when loſt; alſo to preſerve its primitive colour, and the methods uſed to alter it from one colour to another: all which I have endeavoured to demonſtrate in as plain a manner as my abilities will allow, and hope to the reader's ſatisfaction.

I preſume I ſhall ſtand excuſed for having quoted the opinions of ſeveral eminent authors, as authorities for what I have aſſerted, as it cannot be ſuppoſed that one of my profeſſion is ſufficiently qualified to deſcribe

ſcribe the ſecret receſſes of anatomy and natural philoſophy.

I beg the public will pardon any incorrectneſs of expreſſion, and candidly overlook any faults in the diction, orthography, &c. and accept of theſe my ſincere endeavours to pleaſe, as well as to improve the art I profeſs.

If this eſſay meets with encouragement, ſhould any thing of importance on this ſubject occur to me in future, worthy of public notice, they may depend on its being communicated. As I have experienced their favours in time paſt, this emboldens me to hope for their patronage at preſent; and it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy to deſerve their future favour and approbation.

CON-

ERRATUM.

Page 14. *line* 3. *for* Optuaſis, *read* Ophiaſis,

THE

CONTENTS.

A Treatiſe on the Hair page 1

Of Decay of Hair and Baldneſs, 11

Of the Colour of the Hair 15

Of the probable Means to prevent the Hair's Decay, and Baldneſs, internal and external — — 21

Of the probable Means to alter the Colour of Hair, externally and internally uſed 25

Of managing the Hair in Infancy, at School, &c. —— 28

Of Means for eradicating the Hair that grows irregular upon the Forehead, and between the Eye-brows, and round the Mouths of ſome Perſons 33

Of managing the Hair in Sickneſs; as in the Small-Pox, Meaſles, &c. — 34

Directions to manage the Hair in Child-bed — — — 35

How to manage the Hair at different Baths, &c. — — 37

Directions how to manage the Hair in hot Countries, as in the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies 38

Of

Of the various Faſhions of Hair-Dreſſing in general —— —— p. 40
Of the modern Faſhions of dreſſing Ladies Hair; and firſt, of a Smooth Toupee 48
Of a Crape Toupee —— 49
Of a Regular One-Row of Curls, and a Crape before them —— 50
Of Irregular or Promiſcuous Curls. — 51
Of Scolloped or Shell Curls —— *ib*
Of Curls all over the Head — 52
Of managing the Long Hair on the Back Part of the Head —— 53
Of dreſſing the Long Hair in broad Plaits 55
To dreſs the Hair for Riding —— 56
How Ladies Hair ought to be dreſs'd with Propriety —— 57
Directions how to keep the Hair when dreſs'd —— 61
Directions how to comb Hair out of Dreſs 62
Remarks on Additional Hair for Ladies 64
Of a Tête de Mouton —— ib.
Of a Lady's Tete all over the Head 65
Of Ladies Tetes for the Fore-part of the Head —— —— 66
Of Smooth Toupees —— 67
Of Crape Toupees —— 69
Of Artificial Curls for Ladies —— 70
Of Puffs, Pompoons, and Roſes made of Hair for Ladies —— ib.

Of

Of Borders for the Fore-Part of Ladies Heads —— —— p. 71
Of Artificial Long Hair for Ladies ib.
Directions for Ladies how they may measure their heads for Tetes, Toupees, Curls, &c. and how they may direct me, by Letter or otherwise, to make any of the above Dresses —— —— 72
To measure the Head for a Tete all over the Head —— —— 73
To measure for Tetes or Toupees for the Fore-part of Ladies Heads —— ib.
Of the modern Fashion of Dressing Gentlemens Hair —— —— 75
Of Additional Hair for Gentlemen 80
Of a Bag-Wig —— —— 81
Of Towers or Half-Wigs. —— 82
Of Side Curls —— —— 83
Of Curls all round the Head —— ib.
Of Top-Pieces for Gentlemen —— 84
Of False Long Hair for Gentlemen behind 85
Some Objections against Hair-Dressing answered —— —— 86

Observations on Dress in general, with its Advantages, &c. addressed to the Ladies of Great Britain —— 89

A

TREATISE

ON THE

HAIR.

IT was a received opinion among the ancients, and ſome modern phyſicians, that the Hair is a vapour or excrement of the brain, ariſing from the digeſtion performed by it at the inſtant of its nouriſhment: for ſuch as is the matter of the brain, ſuch is the vapour or hair, ariſing from it in colour, quantity, and quality; and the ancients were in their obſervations thereon very particular. For Ariſtotle, Galen, Hippocrates, &c. having laid down rules for diſcovering the temper, talents, wit, judgment, and imagination, &c. of men and women, eſteemed the hair a principal ſign from which

they drew their obſervations; and are often quoted by Huartes, a Spaniſh phyſician, in his *Examen Des Ingenios*, or, *Trial of Wits*, for the ſame purpoſe: but I ſhall ſet aſide thoſe ſigns of temper, talents, &c. which they endeavoured to demonſtrate from the colour, quality, and quantity of the hair, as not belonging to my purpoſe: becauſe it is now a greater doubt than formerly, whether theſe ſigns, by the circulation of men and things, occaſioned by commerce, or the tranſmigration of people, and the ſettling of colonies, have not confounded in many reſpects, and obliterated thoſe delineations of characters tranſmitted by the ancients?

The modern phyſicians opinions concerning the qualities and properties of the hair, may be more to our preſent purpoſe, eſpecially thoſe that wrote in our own climate; ſo ſhall preſent the reader with ſome of their obſervations upon it.

Mr. Ingram, ſurgeon, &c. in his Tranſlation of Mr. Verdier, ſays,— There are hairs upon all parts of the ſkin, except the palms of the hands and the ſoles of the feet;

but we ſhall confine our obſervations to thoſe of the head.

When that part of the hair, which is without the ſkin, is examined with a microſcope, it is found tranſparent, and diverſified with ſmall nodes. Bidlow, (ſaith he) profeſſor of anatomy at Leyden, ſays, that branches, or ramifications, are generally obſerved in it. As for the root of the hair, or that part which is within the ſkin, he thinks it is hollow, or vaſcular, almoſt like the roots of quills. The deceaſed Mr. Chirac, ſays he, (who was firſt phyſician to the French King) and who, conſidered the ſubject very attentively, ſays, he obſerved that the body of the hair of the head is only compoſed of an aſſemblage of filaments, which have their roots implanted in a common capſula, which is common to all theſe filaments, and at the ſame time particular to each hair. This capſula is included partly in the ſkin, and partly in the ſubſtance of the fat; and it appears to be compoſed of two membranes, the external of which is as it were tendinous, and the internal glandular: in this are incloſed the roots of the hair, which are continually moiſtened with a liquor filtrated into the capſula itſelf; and

this liquor is probably the matter employed for the nurturation and growth of the hair.

Dr. Drake, in his *Anatomy of human Bodies*, makes the following remarks on the hair: — "On the outſide of the head, out of that part which is called the ſcalp, ſprings the hair, which, though many have taken a great deal of unneceſſary pains to exclude from the number of the parts of the body, yet being the product of it, containing ſomething very curious in the ſtructure, is worth a few obſervations. The hair is obſerved by the microſcope to be hollow, and furniſhed with a multitude of veſſels; and however to us it appears to be ſimple and equal, yet the microſcope ſhews it to be knotted like ſome ſorts of graſs, and to ſend out branches at the joints. This cavity has been otherwiſe proved by the diſtemper called Plica Polonica, in which the blood itſelf has dropt through the hairs. But, ſays he, I never ſaw this caſe; and am apt to doubt, whether the blood that iſſues be not ſent from other veſſels, and only runs externally from the roots of the hair to the extremity. As for the branches of the hair,

it

it is pretty viſible at the extremity, without a microſcope; for it is very apt to ſplit, eſpecially if it is very long, and kept dry. This diviſion of the extremity, which to the naked eye ſeems to conſiſt of two or three hairs, by the microſcope ſeems to be a bruſh of hairs, has bulbous or oval roots in the ſkin, which ſometimes adhere to it, ſo as to be plucked away with it. They are commonly reputed to be excrements, and eſteemed to be nouriſhed by ſuch: but whatever the matter of their nouriſhment is, it ſeems to be more ſimple than the other humours of the body; for long after death, when all other parts and humours are putrified and corrupted, the hair will vegetate and increaſe, ſo long as there remains any moiſture on that part."

Dr. Gibſon, in his Anatomy of human bodies, makes the following remarks on the hair. He ſays, — "The hairs on the head differ not from the hairs in any other parts of the body, ſave in length. Now a hair may be defined to be a body, cold and dry, ſmall, thread-like, hard and flexible, budding from the ſkin.

The hairs are ſeldom round, but generally four ſquare, as the ſtalks of ſome plants; ſometimes triangular, but always porous, running lengthways. All theſe things may be obſerved by the help of a good microſcope: they are ſometimes curled, and ſometimes hang lank.

Hairs are no part of the body, and therefore have no animal life; yet they have a vegetative life, and that peculiar to themſelves, and not owing to the life of the body, ſeeing they grow after a man is dead, as hath been obſerved in embalmed bodies. Diemerbroeck ſays, he ingeniouſly compares them to Polypody, or ſome other plant growing upon an old tree, which continues to grow after the tree is dead, as they did before, becauſe they have a proper life diſtinct from the form or anima of the tree out of which and in which they grow.

The matter out of which they are bred and nouriſhed, is commonly reputed to be a moiſt, fuliginous, craſs, earthy, and ſomewhat viſcid excrement of the third concoction.

Spigelius

Spigelius ſays, he thinks they are nouriſhed by blood; which opinion he grounds upon an analogy he ſuppoſes there is between hair and the feathers of a fowl; and theſe latter, he ſays, are apparently nouriſhed by blood; for if one pull a feather off from a young fowl, its end is bloody. Diemerbroeck ſays, he diſſents not much herefrom, but thinks the blood to be prepared and concocted in a ſpecifical manner, into a craſs, earthy, and viſcid juice; whatever the matter be, it is attracted by the white roots of the hair, and is carried even to their very ends by the pores, juſt as plants receive nouriſhment out of the earth by their roots, and communicate it to their utmoſt parts.

Dr. Quincy, in his Medicinal Dictionary, gives the following account of the Hair:— "It may (ſays he) be juſtly reckoned one of "the common teguments of the body, not "only for its uſe, but becauſe it is to be "found upon all the parts of the body, ex- "cept the ſoles of the feet and palms of the "hands: it grows longeſt upon the head, "beard, &c. When we examine the hair "with a microſcope, we find that they have "each a round bulbous root, which lies

" pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draw
" their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding
" humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or
" ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegu-
" ment or tube; they grow as the nails do,
" each part near the root thruſting forward
" that which is immediately above it, and
" not by any liquor running along the hair
" in tubes, as plants grow: their different
" colours depend much upon the different
" temperaments and qualities of the hu-
" mours that nouriſh them. The uſe of the
" hair is for a covering and ornament to
" the body. Whatſoever the efficient cauſe
" may be, why a man has a beard, and a
" woman none, it is certain the final cauſe
" is for the diſtinguiſhing the male from the
" female ſex, which otherwiſe could hardly
" be known if both were dreſſed in the ſame
" habit."

I ſhall now ſubjoin a few obſervations of my own concerning the generation of hair, as they have occurred to me. The matter that generates the hair ſeems to be of a moiſt quality, peculiar to itſelf, and ſo far independent of animal life, that it continues to grow

grow after death, making the hair, like one's nails, to bud and ſhoot forth ſo long as any of it remains in the human body.

Whatever be the matter that produces hair, it ſeems women retain it longer than men; for though we ſee many men bald, hardly one woman is ſo without ſome violent cauſe: ſome by pinning to the top of the head through the ſkin, and ſo fretting and deſtroying the roots of the hair, by which means the ſkin becomes bare; or, by ſtraining the hair hard back from the forehead, in moving the eyebrows, in time, will fret away the hair at the edge on the forehead; but it appears not to be natural for them to be bald as men.

The hair ſeems to be as natural to the human bodies as the nails or teeth: and it appears to me to be of the nature and temper of the nails or horn; for we uſe the ſame means to curl hair for wigs, &c. as is requir'd to bend or crook horn, that is, by the force of heat: and it is obſerved, thoſe who inhabit hot countries have their hair curled or frizzled, but the inhabitants of cold climates have

have theirs generally ſtraight and lank; of which Huartes, above quoted, takes notice. Ariſtotle ſpeaking of the frizzled hair of the Æthiopians, ſays, That the extreme heat of that country burns the ſubſtance of the hair in thoſe parts, and ſhrivels them like leather before a fire, and that is the occaſion of their running up in ringlets; by which it appears that the natural curled hair we ſee in this climate, ariſes from inward heat of the conſtitution, and not from the above reaſon aſſigned to the Æthiopians. Huartes alſo obſerves, that the thick moiſt air of Germany and its northern neighbourhood, prevents that matter that produces the hair from being exhauſted ſo ſoon as in hot countries, or in the ſouthern climes.—But another ingenious author obſerves, the extreme cold air beyond the 75th degree, diminiſhes the quantity of hair, as it does the ſtature of man; ſaid to be by the activity of the cold air penetrating into the interior parts, and deſtroying the humidity of bodies as it does in plants. That hairs are rough or jagged may be known by feeling; for if you take a parcel of hairs, roots and points, mixed together, by moving them to and fro between your

your finger and thumb, the root ends will move all one way, and the point ends another. There are two ſorts of moiſture diſtinguiſhed in hair: that which proceeds from air makes them thick, oily, and greaſy; the other is from water, which makes them ſlimy and limber.

Of Decay of Hair and Baldneſs.

THIN hair and baldneſs is aſcribed to various cauſes. Huartes, who quoted Ariſtotle, Galen, and Hippocrates, ſays, It is natural for ſome climates to produce theſe effects, occaſioned by the temperament of the air: and even goes ſo far as to ſay, it is poſſible to alter the hair by the meats and drinks we uſe, and the whole conſtitution of the body. He obſerves, it is a wonder to ſee a German bald, but very common to ſee a Spaniard; which difference ariſes, he ſays, from the abundance of moiſture and inward heat in the conſtitution of the German, and the ſpare, hot, and dry habit of the Spaniard. He ſays, the great ambient cold air of Germany,

and

and ſome northern countries, forces the natural heat inward, by an antiperiſtaſis, and hinders that matter that produces the hair from being diſſipated; whereas in Spain, and ſome ſouthern hot countries, the great heat draws out and expends the matter that produces the hair, and cloſes the pores of the ſkin through which the hair paſſes.

He adds, that that matter which produces the hair is a groſs vapour of the brain; and when that is exhauſted, the underſtanding becomes more clear: by which means the Spaniards are more refined in their underſtanding, by their dry brain, which is the quality required for that purpoſe; but want that depth of imagination which the Germans poſſeſs, who are nevertheleſs deficient in underſtanding from their moiſtneſs. He remarks alſo, that had Julius Cæſar underſtood this, he would not have been aſhamed of his baldneſs; to conceal which, he turned over his forehead the hinder part of his hair. And Suetonius, who wrote his life, ſays, that nothing was more pleaſing to Cæſar, than when the ſenate enacted, that he might always wear a laurel on his head; on no other account than to

cover

cover his baldneſs: a plain proof wigs were not then in uſe.

Mr. Cook, in his Marrow of Chirurgery, obſerves, the ſhedding of the hair ariſes from diverſe cauſes, which he divides as follows, viz. into Defluvium, Calvities, Area, and Tineà.

1. Defluvium is ſuch a falling off of the hair, that either all or moſt fall off here or there, in ſeveral places. It ariſes from diverſe cauſes. Firſt, From defect of nouriſhment, as in perſons in conſumptions, and ſuch as are ſick of malign fevers. Secondly, From the pravity of humours, which eat and corrode the roots of the hair. And, Thirdly, From the rarity of the ſkin.

2. Calvities baldneſs, is when the hair falls off wholly from the fore part of the head, known by ſight, cauſed from defect of aliment, or dryneſs of the brain, either through age or ſome other violent cauſe.

3. Area, is the falling off of the hair from certain parts of the head, ſo as to leave bare and

and bald patches here and there, ariſing from a bad and corrupt humour fretting the roots of the hair; which he divides into two ſorts: firſt, Alopecia, which keeps in its ſpreading any kind of figure, and happens in the head at any age. Secondly, Optuaſis, which begins on the hinder part of the head, not exceeding two fingers breadth, and creeps towards the fore part of the head, by which the ſkin is ſuperficially excoriated, the colour thereof changed, and, if pricked, wheyiſh blood iſſues forth.

4. Tinea, is when the hairs fall off one by one, being eaten and conſumed by certain worms; known by the hairs being ſhorter one than another, and uneven ſmall worms ſticking in their ends, the colour of the hair changed like that of aſhes; it ariſeth from an excrementitious humour penetrating into the hairs with their nouriſhment, and therein by heat are changed into worms.

The natural decay of the hair and baldneſs, ariſes wholly from a want of that aliment or moiſture that produces it; and it appears to be ſimple in its nature, as thoſe who are bald feel

feel no loſs of it in health: it often happens to men in years in this country, yet it ſometimes happens to thoſe in younger life, and yet they continue in as good ſtate of health as thoſe that have thick hair; and it happens only to the men in this country (as was remarked before), the women not being naturally bald, as men are. The phyſicians agree when men paſs thirty years they diminiſh in blood, ſo in like manner they may diminiſh in that matter that produces the hair; and it appears that that matter does not waſte ſo much in cold moiſt countries as in hot and dry.

Of the Colour of the Hair.

DR. GIBSON, above quoted, obſerves, that the colour of the hair differs according to the climate or natural conſtitution of the party, or to the diverſity of humours that are mixed with the juice, whereby they are nouriſhed. In thoſe of cold phlegmatick conſtitutions, they uſed to be of light colour: in cholerick, reddiſh, &c. Huartes obſerves,

and

and ſeems to agree in the ſame opinion, that ſuch as is the colour of the matter, ſuch will be the colour of its vapour or excrement; and ſays, that if there enters much phlegm in the compoſition of the brain, the hair will be fair; if much choler, yellow as ſaffron; and when theſe two humours are found equally mixed, the hair will be brown by the temperament of the brain; participating of theſe extremes, of hot, cold, moiſt, and dry. But Hippocrates ſays, that the fairneſs of the colour of thoſe who live in the North, as the Engliſh, Flemings, Germans, &c. proceeds from a whiteneſs dried with overmuch cold, and not from the reaſon above-mentioned; ſo that this ſign is dubious.

A late author, in his Spirit of Nations, makes the following remarks upon the colour and complexions of men and hair, in the different climates. That in men of the middle region, there is an amazing variety, produced by a general mixture, as it has been a cuſtom, founded in nature, for men to leave the extremity of heat and cold for the middle region: accordingly it

is in thoſe countries, that the Scythians, Goths, Turks, Tartars, Arabs, Saracens, and Carthaginians, ſeated themſelves. The Vandals alone paſſed into Africa, and from thence were ſoon expelled. Neither the Saracens nor Romans penetrated into Scandinavia nor Æthiopia: accordingly in this laſt country the inhabitants are all like each other, their teeth exceedingly white, and a kind of ſimilarity in their features. The externals of men in the eaſtern countries are not ſo exactly determined, for there (China and Japan excepted) the perpetual circulation, the ſtealth of the fine women and young ſlaves, by the Tartars, Arabs, and pirates; the marriages of the Turks and Perſians with Circaſſian and Georgian women; the recruits of the ſovereigns officers for war and the ſeraglio, produce continual changes in the principles of the natural blood; ſo that the juſteſt repreſentation that can be given of the figure of theſe people, muſt be drawn from the commonalty, whoſe low circumſtances would not permit an intermixture with foreign women.

Under the tropics men are quite black; and, by a contrary reaſon, men under the arctic pole are brown: from the arctic pole to the 60th degree, they contract a redneſs; from the 60th to the 45th, they are pale; and from thence they alter fair till the 30th; and after the yellow bill mingles with the black, they are of a greeniſh caſt, till at laſt they become tawny; and under the tropics entirely black.

By which it appears, that the natural colour of the hair is according to the colour of the inward matter that nouriſhes it; and in each of theſe climates, the elements and vegetables produce theſe various colours that are to be ſeen in the hair. Huartes obſerves, that Plato ſaid men differed from others, in make and manners, from the changes of wind and heats, or the diverſity of waters or fruits of the earth; all which tend to produce great differences, as well in the diſpoſitions as in the bodies of men. Yet when one race of people continues fixed in the ſame place for a long time, without mixing with ſtrangers, if they remove to another climate, and abide by one another as before,

it

it will be a long time before they alter their primitive colour; of which Huartes gives a remarkable inſtance:—That it is above two hundred years ſince the Egyptians came into Spain, and yet their deſcendants have altered but very little from the tawny colour brought out of Egypt by their anceſtors. Such is the permanancy of human ſeed, when it has received any well rooted quality. Among the diverſity of colours of the Europeans, it may be obſerved, that the hair of children turns darker as they advance in years, but never lighter, till the time it turns grey. As the colour is from different temperaments, ſo the reaſon why people in years grow grey, (when their hair was of another colour, as Dr. Gibſon obſerves) ſeemeth to be the predominance of phlegm in the juice that nouriſhes the hair; whence alſo the hairs of the head and face ſooneſt turn white; becauſe the brain does more abound with pituitous humours than any other part of the body: but it is not ſo eaſy to give a reaſon of ſome people's hair turning grey in one night's time, when they have been under great fears; of which there are ſome inſtances credibly reported. Yet Diemer-

broeck gives a reaſon ſomewhat probable, *viz.* That in great fears and terrors the heart, by accident, is in great anguiſh; whence it beats little, and very weakly; ſo that ſome, from this cauſe, fall into a ſwoon: by reaſon of the weak pulſe, little blood is impelled into the outward parts, whence by and by they grow cold and ſtiff, the blood failing in the ſkin; the colour alſo in the juice that nouriſhes the hair is by and by changed from that which was before induced upon it, from the humours mingled with the blood: then if by chance whitiſh pituitous humours are before lodged in the ſkin, they will preſently infect the juice that nouriſheth the hair with the prevalency of their colour, which juice paſſing through the hair continually to its end, and nouriſhing it, the colour may from hence be changed in a ſhort time, and become white, ſeeing their ſubſtance is diaphanous as it were, eaſily admitting of any colour which is communicated to it with the nouriſhment. *See his Anat, Corp. Hum. p.* 559, 560, where he anſwers ſome objections that may be made.

Of

Of the probable Means to prevent the Hair's Decay, and Baldneſs, internal and external.

THE hair may be eſteemed worthy the owner's care, as it ſerves both for a defence and ornament; and from what has been ſaid above of the cauſes of its decay, there may naturally be gathered ſome ways to prevent it; firſt, by avoiding the means that are the cauſes of it; and ſecondly, by applying thoſe that are conducive to its nouriſhment; as Huartes obſerves the cauſes among the Spaniards, and ſome ſouthern countries, of the hair's decay, proceeds from a dryneſs of the head, the effects of a hot and dry brain, which thins the hair, and cauſes baldneſs to be ſo frequent among them. Secondly, their feeding upon hot and dry food, aided by the thin hot and dry air of the country; whereas the Germans, and ſome northern countries, feed upon moiſt foods, aſſiſted by the thick cold and moiſt air of the country, which moderately dilates the body, a quality requiſite for producing the hair, and for preventing its falling off. Such

are the reaſons this philoſopher and phyſician gives of the different effects occaſioned by different ways of living, and climates; from which may be inferred, that to preſerve the hair in thoſe hot countries, perſons that are liable to be bald, &c. ſhould not only feed upon moiſt food, but uſe external means to prevent the thin and hot air of the country from deſtroying and waſting that matter that nouriſhes it; for which purpoſe I have duly prepared a cooling conſerve for thoſe who live in hot climes, or intend to travel there. The natural decay of the hair ſeems to be founded on the above reaſon; and certain experience ſhews, that the decay of the hair may be occaſioned by ſeveral diſeaſes, as a bad habit of body, intemperance, &c.

Mr. Cook above quoted, after taking notice of ſeveral ſorts of baldneſs, and having divided them into ſeveral claſſes, recommends (in order to prevent thin hair or baldneſs) a good diet, avoiding ſalt food and aſtringents inwardly, and ſuch remedies as correct the dryneſs of the brain; and drawers, joined with things moderately aſtringent, outwardly.

From

From which it appears, by philoſophers and phyſicians, that there is a poſſibility of aſſiſting the nouriſhment of the hair internally and externally. The internal means I leave to the readers inclinations to follow as they think proper and convenient: the external means I have made it my chief ſtudy to know, which is more to the purpoſe, and more convenient, than the tedious progreſs of moiſt foods. If the great variety of receipts propagated (as each perſon's fancy ſuggeſts) to nouriſh the hair, were collected together, they would make a large volume of themſelves.

From the knowledge I received from books of phyſick and learned gentlemen of the faculty, and the experience I have had in the practice of my buſineſs, I have, at a great expence, ſelected ſome of the beſt and approved univerſals for that purpoſe; which I diſtinguiſh into three ſorts, to anſwer the different cauſes of the hair's decay and baldneſs, which has been found to anſwer the end propoſed beyond expectation.

The firſt ſort is a compoſition, duly prepared, called the Hair's Preſervator, that cleanſes the head from ſcurf or dandriffe, and preſerves the hair from being corroded and undermined at the roots by worms abovementioned.

The ſecond ſort is a Conſerve for the Hair, being a moderate aſtringent, drawing aliment to the roots of the hair, and thickening the ſkin; as there are many of delicate conſtitutions, from the rarity of the ſkin, which occaſions the hair to come eaſily off by combing, the roots being looſe, as it frequently happens after lying-in or ſickneſs, &c.

The third is a Reſtorative for the Hair, to recover it when loſt or bald. It corrects the heat and dryneſs of the brain, draws nouriſhment to the roots, and opens the pores of the ſkin that are ſhut up by inward heat, and makes the hair to bud.——The above univerſals for the hair are made up in glaſſes, and ſealed with my name, and with proper directions how to uſe them, at one, two, and three ſhillings each.

Of the probable Means to alter the Colour of the Hair, externally and internally uſed.

FROM what has been obſerved of the natural colour of hair, ariſing from the colour of that matter that nouriſhes it, it appears to be occaſioned by the nouriſhment the body receives, and the climate in which it is produced and grows. Several philoſophers and phyſicians from thence preſcribe rules of diet to alter the humours of the body in quantity and colour, by which it may be preſumed the colour of the hair may undergo ſome alteration alſo; but theſe means internally I ſhall wave, believing few or none would ſubmit to preſcribed rules of diet for that purpoſe. I ſhall now conſider the means to change the colour of the hair externally, as there are ſo many enquiries after it in this country and climate.

The great variety of colours in hair, occaſioned by diverſity of humours, has produced variety of fancies, ſome commend-

ing one colour, ſome another; ſome diſliking their own colour, and fancying ſome other, have accordingly applied means for changing the hair according to their different fancies; and great variety of methods have been tried, and ſome propagated with great aſſurance to the public; but it is found by experience they do not anſwer the end propoſed; for though it be very true that there are chymical preparations that will dye hair on the head, yet I may venture to affirm the impoſſibility of doing it without deſtroying the quality of the hair, and imminent danger to the perſon on whoſe head the experiment is made; owing to the ſtrength of the liquids made uſe of, ſome of which I know will even dye marble of ſome thickneſs; but when applied to the hair, on or off the head, it frizzles it up like a negro's, and deſtroys the ſubſtance ſo much, that it will break by combing; becauſe the hair being but a ſmall thin body, is pinched to the very heart through the application of ſuch ſtrong liquids; and ſo has its quality hurt, and its natural ſtrength and conſiſtence taken away.

And

And though perſons may pretend theſe chymicals may be weakened to ſuch a degree as not to hurt the hair or perſon, yet I anſwer, that then it will prove ineffectual; for without having ſtrength enough to penetrate, the end will not be anſwered; and I am confident it will penetrate the brain through the pores of the head, at the ſame time that it will blaſt the hair. Beſides, the hair being of a growing quality, ſuppoſe this liquid be applied to-night, it muſt be applied again in ſome ſhort time after, in order to tinge the new-grown hair; ſo that the ſame dangers muſt be undergone again and again, &c.

There are methods to dye hair off the head that are not ſo hurtful to its quality, and are frequently practiſed; but the means uſed for that purpoſe can't be applied to the hair on the head, becauſe it muſt boil a conſiderable time along with the ingredients of dyes, which makes the hair ſoft, and the ingredients of dyes to penetrate into it by the force of heat and expanſion: yet theſe ſame ingredients are not free from acrimonious qualities, nor will they take effect without the aforeſaid operation of boiling.

From

From what has been obſerved it plainly appears, that the hair is ſo hard a body, that ſimples only will not dye it; but if any are deſirous to have the colour of their hair altered, among the variety of experiments I have tried, in the practice of my buſineſs, I have found out a liquid, extracted from herbs, very ſafe to uſe, that will give it a coat of a different colour, which will ſtand for ſome time; and by repeating it from time to time may be kept coloured according to fancy. It will tinge red or grey hairs on the head or eye-brows to a gloſſy brown or black; and alter light hair to any degree of darkneſs that is required. It is made up in bottles, and ſold at half a crown each, ſealed with my name, with proper directions how to uſe it.

Of managing the Hair in Infancy, at School, &c.

CARE ought to be had not to tamper too much with children's heads, as it may be dangerous to apply means for the hair only. It may be cut at one year old, and

and repeated every month or two, as occaſion may ſerve: at two years old it is neceſſary to cut it, and if judged to grow thin, to rub on it a little of my conſerve for the hair; and if the child is judged of a hot conſtitution, mix a little powder, which will cool it; but avoid combing it with too fine combs, out of a point of cleanlineſs, for that ſtrains the roots that are but tender, and ſtrips the hair of its natural and beſt nouriſhment. Moderate friction may be uſed with the hand, or wide-tooth'd combs, if judged neceſſary for the child.

After two years old, it ought to be cut every month or two a little; for by that means the hair grows ſtronger and thicker; becauſe, when ſhort, it is in the beſt ſituation to meet any diſorder incident to children: beſides, keeping children's hair ſhort is convenient, and makes it a greater ornament in riper life, when it is moſt wanted. Upon going to ſchool it may be preſumed their hair will be under the directions of their miſtreſs or maſter; who ſhould have it cut or managed conformable to the ſeveral offices of life for which they are deſigned.

Young

Young ladies may let their hair grow long ſooner than gentlemen; as their docile temper prevents the hair from being matted as the gentlemens, who, being more untractable, are conſequently more careleſs about their hair.

When they arrive at that time of life that is requiſite to appear in company, it is expected they will be at ſome pains to dreſs themſelves to the beſt advantage; and any ornament that is requiſite for that purpoſe may in a very ſhort time be had, except the hair, which muſt be the effect of premeditation and care; for if it is not in proper order for dreſs, this prevents the lady or gentleman from being dreſt with propriety; which can't be remedied but by time, or the addition of falſe hair, which may not be ſo convenient for youth; it is therefore neceſſary for ſuch as are intruſted with the care of young ladies or gentlemen, to be particular in having their hair cut in a proper manner, that it may be dreſſed when occaſion requires.

There are ſeveral that will preſume to cut hair, ſuch as ladies maids, gentlemens ſervants,

vants, and others, who underſtand little or nothing of its properties; ſo when the hair is going to be dreſſed, their knowledge of hair-cutting appears to the lady or gentleman's diſadvantage and diſappointment: nor can theſe faults be remedied for many months, as they leave ſome hair long where it ſhould be ſhort, and cut it ſhort in other parts where it ſhould be long; for the judgment of cutting hair cannot be acquired but by ſtudy and practice; and though a bad dreſſiſſing however may be diſpenſed with for once, as it can be remedied the next time it is dreſſed, yet a bad cutting cannot be helped but by time; it is therefore eſſential to miſtreſſes and maſters of boarding-ſchools, or others who have the care of youth, to apply to hair-cutters that are ſkilful in their buſineſs.

It is not my intention to give poſitive directions how to cut the hair; neither would it be poſſible here; but I ſhall ſhew how the greateſt errors of hair-cutting may be avoided. — When the hair is intended to grow long, to tie behind, and the front hair

put into ſome form, the long hair ought to be ſeparated by degrees backwards, and ſome hard pomatum ought to be rubbed at the roots to make it lie ſmooth; continuing ſo on till within two inches and a half, or three inches of the peek of the forehead, according to its ſize, and on each ſide, to the back part of each ear: when the front hair is thus ſeparated from that which is deſigned for the long hair, it may be cut according to deſire; and if the ſame care and method is obſerved every time the hair is cut, this will prevent complaints being ſo frequent, occaſioned by unſkilful practitioners.

There are numbers of youth who have unruly twiſts in their hair, and irregular foreheads, which, if not rectified in youth, appear as deformities when they grow in years; but as they are of various kinds, and require different treatment, according to the complaint, it would be impoſſible here to preſcribe remedies for them; but if any who are intruſted with the care of youth will condeſcend to apply to me, I will readily adviſe them the eaſieſt and beſt methods

to prevent theſe conſequences that are ſo diſagreeable, eſpecially to young ladies.

Of Means for eradicating the Hair that grows irregular upon the Forehead, and between the Eye-brows, and round the Mouths of ſome Perſons.

TO remove any defects in nature, where it could be done with ſafety, has always been commendable; and as there are hairs that grow irregular on the forehead, between the eye-brows, and round the mouth, which are unbecoming, and which many would have eradicated, being ſuperfluous; I have prepared a Compound that will quickly remove them, without pain, and leave the ſkin whereon they grew as clean as any other part of the face. It is made up in parcels, and ſold at half a crown each, ſealed with my name, and proper directions how to uſe it.

Of managing the Hair in Sickneſs; as in the Swall-Pox, Meaſles, &c.

SICKNESS of all ſorts affects the hair; and if it is long, it requires greater care and pains to be taken with it at that time, in combing it with wide-teeth'd combs, and moiſtening it, to prevent its being matted or entangled; for if it is left neglected till the patient recovers (which is commonly done), when the hair begins to be combed it will be matted, and the roots being ſo looſe at that time, much of it will be brought out by combing; and oftentimes muſt be cut off entirely at laſt. Upon the appearance of the ſmall-pox it is abſolutely neceſſary to cut the hair ſhort, that is within one or two inches of the roots, which will prevent its being ſo much entangled as to endanger its coming out by combing; beſides, it is much more eaſy to the perſon under the affliction: and upon recovery, the hair being then weak (as is the whole body at that time), rub on it frequently ſome of my Conſerve for the preſervation

ſervation of the hair, and that will nouriſh and faſten the roots, and be a means to prevent its coming off by combing.

Directions to manage the Hair in Child-bed.

THE Hair being juſtly regarded by the female ſex, as it is eſteemed, a principal ornament to them, who often complain of the damage their hair ſuſtains at the time of their lying-in, which may proceed from inattention at that time; thoſe that would preſerve their hair, by following theſe directions, may prevent theſe complaints being ſo frequent.—When appriſed of their time being near, if their hair is dreſſed or not dreſſed, let it be combed out well, and ſeparate the long hair from the front; comb the long hair well back, and tie it at the neck very tight; then plait the long hair from the neck into three diviſions; or take the half of the long hair, and plait each into three diviſions quite to its points; then tie them very firm with a ſmall ribbon, that the points may not unlooſe till thought convenient:

when that is done, you may bring them up on the back part of the head, or one half upon each ſide, as may be thought beſt and moſt convenient; then the front hair being ſeparated from the long, comb it out well, and have it cut down to four, five, or ſix inches, according to inclination, and then comb it back and fillet it: and if the hair is no longer in front than ſix inches, by following theſe directions they will prevent its being entangled at that time.

Upon recovery, when judged ſafe to comb the hair out, let the long hair be opened the ſame way it was put up, and taking a very wide-tooth'd comb, begin at the points, and comb it gradually out, until you come to the neck; then unlooſe the ribbon that tied it there, and open it a little with your fingers to prepare it for the comb; then take a little at a time, and comb it in ſmall parcels till all is combed out: the roots being looſe at that time, be careful not to ſtrip and ſtrain the hair with too fine combs till a little recovered; but rub on it, from time to time, a little of my Conſerve for the hair; which will nouriſh and faſten the roots, and pre-

vent its coming off by combing. Theſe cautions and directions followed, will prevent many complaints that ſickneſs occaſions, and which may eaſily be done by only taking a little more care than common, which is abſolutely neceſſary for the hair's preſervation.

How to manage the Hair at different Baths, &c.

THOSE who have occaſion to bathe in the ſea, or ſalt-water, ſhould not wet their hair, unleſs adviſed to bathe their head on account of their health by a phyſician; for (as it was obſerved before) the ſaltneſs is of too great an aſtringent quality, and prevents the growth and nouriſhment of the hair: however, thoſe that are required to bathe their heads, ſhould have their hair combed immediately, which will, in a great meaſure, prevent the effects of the ſalt-water being ſo powerful.

Thoſe that have occaſion to bathe in freſh water, hot or cold, are in no danger of hav-

ing their hair injured in its growth or nouriſhment thereby; but may find ſome inconvenience ariſing from their hair being wet when going to be dreſſed, which will not do well except it be thoroughly dry: after it has been combed out, put in a quantity of powder without pomatum, and that will dry it very ſoon; for if there is any dampneſs on the hair, it will prevent the hot irons from making it curl, and will be more liable to be ſinged or ſcorched when a little wet, than at any other time.

Directions how to manage the Hair in hot Countries, as in the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies.

FROM what has been obſerved before, that the hair falls ſooner into decay in hot than in moderate climates, it naturally follows, that thoſe who have occaſion to go to thoſe countries, and would preſerve their hair, ſhould be very careful to keep it moiſt, which will prevent the hot air of the climate from exhauſting or drying the juice that nouriſhes it. Powder and pomatum are very

good for the long hair, as it gives it a coat and covering that defends it from the hot beams of the ſun; which are ſo powerful in thoſe countries, that without ſuch means they would ſcorch and change the colour of any hair: it may therefore be preſumed, that ladies ſeldom walk out in thoſe hot countries without an umbrella, or ſome covering: the gentlemen, however, who are obliged to be out, ſhould wear their hair queued; for if it is worn in a club, that part that is expoſed to the ſun-beams will be liable to be altered in its colour, notwithſtanding all the care they can take.

If the hair ſhould grow thin on the crown or fore-part of the head (as it is very apt to do), it ought to be rubbed frequently with my cooling Conſerve, which I have prepared for that purpoſe: it keeps the head cool, and prevents the heat of the climate from waſting that matter that nouriſhes the hair. It is made up in glaſſes, and ſold at half a crown and five ſhillings each, ſealed with my name, and proper directions how to uſe it.

Of the various Faſhions of Hair-Dreſſing.

THE faſhions of dreſſing the hair often altered, as conqueſt prevailed; which ſometimes the conqueror enforced on the vanquiſh'd along with his laws: thus we are told, the Tartars, after the conqueſt of China, compelled the men to cut their hair ſhort about the temples, in imitation of themſelves. And before the Norman conqueſt the Engliſh were accuſtomed to wear the beard; which, after the Conqueror took poſſeſſion of this kingdom, became unfaſhionable, and was looked upon as a badge of diſloyalty, as the Normans only wore whiſkers: from which it appears, faſhions varied with men, in thoſe revolutions occaſioned by war in the ſeveral parts of the world; but it may be obſerved, the women were always allowed the liberty of dreſſing and adorning their hair according to their own fancies and cuſtom; which, in all countries, is allowed to be among the chief of female ornaments.

In

In a general view of hiſtory, we find the ancients differed very much in their dreſs and habits from the preſent times, eſpecially in Europe; but the manner or faſhion in which their hair was commonly dreſſed, may be beſt aſcertained from a view of the ſtatues and pictures made and drawn in different countries and periods of time; to which I ſhall refer the curious reader: for, as our modern artiſts and painters endeavour to imitate as near as poſſible the preſent method of hair-dreſſing, it may be preſumed the artiſts and painters in former ages did the ſame.

The beard is now commonly ſhaved by the Europeans, which partly diſtinguiſhes them from all other countries of the world; and which may be conjectured was the occaſion of dreſſing the hair on the heads of men, to give a more ſignificant phyſiognomy to their ſmooth chins; and to ſupply the defects of thin hair and baldneſs, may be attributed the invention of making perukes, as we find they were not much in uſe till beards were extinguiſhed.

Nor

Nor are they at this day among the eaſtern nations, where the beard ſtill prevails; as it gives a different caſt to the face, and the uſe of the turband, renders peruke-making and hair-dreſſing not ſo neceſſary to them; beſides, they are interwoven with the tenets of their religion by long cuſtom and habit: and as they have thought fit to ſequeſter the women, and, as it were, put them under confinement, this prevents dreſs making any progreſs among them worthy of notice; they having no public entertainments, nor free ſociableneſs with the women, as the Europeans have; to whom we ſhall chiefly confine our obſervations.

Our free intercourſe with the women, mutually contributes towards an emulation to excel in dreſs; whereby the force of love and power of beauty are ſeen in their meridian ſplendour. This ſchool of regulated gallantry was firſt brought into Europe by a nation of Arabs and Moors, who got footing in Spain, where the Spaniards gave it a kind reception, and improved its form; and communicated it to all Europe with ſuch approbation,

probation, that it is now become a kind of creditable virtue.

But the French claim the honour of improving it, and giving it thoſe external graces that are now in high eſteem; which they endeavour to maintain, by giving an agreeableneſs to every thing that relates to dreſs and manners.

And if we credit their hiſtory, it was under the directions of Lewis XIV. that the French began to diſtinguiſh themſelves by cultivating thoſe external graces which are now in requeſt all over Europe. He and his miniſters effected a total revolution in the arts, genius, and civil policy of the French nation: every part of knowledge was accurately examined; and thoſe particularly which regarded the conveniency of mankind and the intereſts of ſociety, as commerce, eaſe, conveniency and order. He infuſed different morals, gave birth to politeneſs and taſte for dreſs; and was the founder of that elegance and ſplendor of luxury for which France has ever ſince been diſtinguiſhed from other nations; and (as their moſt

moſt judicious hiſtorians remark) the age not only of improvement, but the very creation of polite learning and works of taſte, and encouraged that free intercourſe and general converſation with the ladies, to humanize the mind; who, by their delicate manners and engaging diſpoſitions, even gained a ſway in that court's politics, which they ſtill maintain; and their ſocial qualities, their taſte and talents for dreſs, has diſplayed itſelf to their advantage, by all Europe copying and imitating them; ſo that ever ſince that time they have been the law-givers of faſhion and dreſs to the neighbouring kingdoms.

To give a deſcription of the various faſhions of hair-dreſſing that has ſucceeded one another in England, would ſwell thi beyond its intended ſize; and, as I preſume a particular relation of them here would be rather tedious than edifying to the reader (as they may be better underſtood from the ſtatues and pictures before hinted at) ſhall only inſtance a few.

About the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, we are informed, the Engliſh cut the hair on the

the middle of the head, and ſuffered it to grow on either ſide: and the ladies, about the end of Charles the Firſt's reign, as appears from portraits, wore the hair low on the forehead, parted in ſmall ringlets; others wore it curled like a peruke; and ſome had their long hair plaited and wrapped up in a knot on the crown of the head, like a turband, and frequently wore pearls and other jewels in their hair.

But the Engliſh greatly improved the art of dreſſing the hair after the Reſtoration, through the influence of that lively monarch Charles the Second; who, by his frequent intercourſe with the court of France, during his exile, had naturally imbibed their taſte for dreſs and polite gallantry; ſo that when recalled, he determined to introduce them into his own kingdoms; which, at his return, he found overſpread with an awkward gloomineſs that appeared in every countenance, occaſioned by the civil wars and the uſurper.

The nobility and gentry who had gone abroad on the ſame account, being returned, made

made a viſible change in dreſs and manners in the Britiſh court, which ſurpaſſed all that had been before in point of taſte and elegance; and which ſoon circulated among all ranks; and it may be ſaid, it is from this æra that the Engliſh began to cultivate dreſs and politeneſs.

Perukes, uſed in France, and worn by the king himſelf, as may be ſeen by his ſtatue in the Place des Victoires at Paris, were, ſoon after the above period, introduced into this kingdom; and, if we may credit tradition, was firſt worn by the king, either in imitation of the French king, or to give him a more majeſtic phyſiognomy, and procure him reſpect; as may be eaſily ſeen, by its large ſize, from pictures. Thoſe called full-bottoms, were recommended to the Lord Chancellor and to the judges, to procure them eſteem; and to the counſellors to plead in tye-wigs, which faſhion they ſtill retain.

The phyſicians underſtanding the magic of the wig, began to adopt them likewiſe, and dreſs in large tye-wigs, to give them an air of gravity and importance; which moſt

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of them ſtill continue to wear. Afterwards the young quality of faſhion dreſſed in Spaniſh fly's, which differed from the tyes, being made and dreſſed with more airyneſs, and to fall down on the neck in waves of curls, without tying; which faſhion, though it became general, yet it ſeems it was inconvenient, and an incongruity of dreſs to many; which occaſioned the contrivance of making wigs to ſuit the ſeveral offices and ſtations of life, as they appear at preſent.

The Princeſs Royal and the Dutcheſs of York being alſo come from abroad, led the faſhion to the ladies; which, we may preſume, was after the French mode, as they were lately come from thence: and, we are informed, they dreſſed their hair in ſmall curls round the forehead and face, and alſo plaited and braided the long hair: ſome rounded it up in a knot on the crown of the head, ſet off with pearls, jewels, ribbons, &c.

In this reign there was a greater variety of faſhions of hair-dreſſing, than had ever been before in this country; and ever ſince that time, as the French varied, we began to imitate.

imitate. But not to be too prolix, we ſhall now deſcend to the preſent faſhion of hair-dreſſing, as that is principally our deſign in this Treatiſe; and ſhall begin with the Ladies, as it is believed hair-dreſſing was firſt brought into eſteem by them.

Of the various Faſhions of dreſſing Hair; and firſt, of a Smooth Toupee.

THE ſmooth toupee may be conſidered as one of the firſt modern faſhions of dreſſing ladies hair; and though there is now a great variety, yet ſtill ſome prefer it before any other, as it is allowed to hurt the hair the leaſt of any, and may be dreſſed very becoming to many ladies whoſe hair is of a gloſſy colour, and grows regularly round the face. It may be dreſſed in different forms, and ought to be without powder, for that gives it a ruſty look: one or two curls at each ear will give it a grace; and if a little cap is to be worn with it, it ſhould be round at the top of the head; and ſome it will

will ſuit to wear in the form of a heart, as by that means a ſeat will be left for the cap: and to make it appear more dreſs'd, curls may be placed up the ſides of the toupee, till they touch the cap, in one or two rows of curls, according to fancy. This method of dreſſing the hair will not ſtay ſo long in dreſs as ſome others, but it is much ſooner done, and eaſier for the hair.

Of a Crape Toupee.

THE Crape toupee may be dreſs'd to ſuit the face in the ſame manner as the ſmooth toupee deſcribed above, with curls placed as additional ornaments, when full dreſs'd.

Care ought to be had to crape the hair regular; for if it is twiſted promiſcuouſly, and pinched with hot irons, it will break in combing out: a crape toupee ſhould always be worn with powder, which ſhould be regularly mixed (when dreſſing) with pomatum: it may be dreſſed ſo firm as to ſtay in dreſs for ſome

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months; but all hair dreſs'd ſhould be new pinned up once a week at leaſt, to prevent a diſagreeable dandriffe from contracting at the roots, occaſioned by the want of air; but while it ſtays in dreſs it ought to have a little pomatum and powder every day, to give it a new gloſs.

Of a Regular One-Row of Curls, and a Crape before them.

THIS faſhion of dreſſing the hair was generally eſteemed ſome time ago; but is now held to be rather formal for young ladies: yet it may be dreſs'd very becoming to many when it is well done, eſpecially to thoſe that have good and regular features; and may be allowed to be a full dreſs with or without powder, according to fancy.

Of Irregular or Promiſcuous Curls.

THIS method of dreſſing the hair, either with or without powder, may be conſidered as a full dreſs; and is properly adapted to young ladies, as their taſte and fancy are at full liberty to have the curls dreſt in any faſhion they pleaſe, ſo as they become the features without impropriety.

This faſhion is moſt becoming to thin faces and long viſages; as the curls may be placed ſo as to make the face ſeem more round and proportional than in any regular form.

Of Scolloped or Shell Curls.

THIS is a full dreſs either with or without powder: the curls ſhould be dreſs'd regular from the ears upward; but in this, as well as in all other faſhions, one or more longiſh curls behind the ears are always ſuit-

able, and ought to be inclined lower or higher, in proportion to the length or thickneſs of the neck.

This dreſs may ſuit any face, according as the curls are placed, higher or lower, at the top, and forward or backward; and is proper for court, balls, or polite aſſemblies, &c.

Of Curls all over the Head.

THIS faſhion was never in univerſal eſteem, as it takes up a great deal of time in dreſſing, and is not ſo becoming as when the hair goes up ſmooth behind, or in a broad plait; for it makes the head appear too round and thick. It may ſuit very young ladies to go to a ball, that have ſhort hair behind, as by that method it is a full dreſs; but it is not ſo proper to thoſe in advanced years.

Of managing the Long Hair on the Back Part of the Head.

SOME directions may be uſeful to manage or dreſs the long hair on the back part of the head, eſpecially to thoſe ladies in the country, where hair-dreſſers cannot be had.—And firſt to put it up ſmooth:—After the long hair is combed well out, and properly divided from the front hair, then take a ſmall ribbon, and lay it acroſs the hair on the neck, and let it be held faſt in an equal poſition; then frizze it well and cloſe to the neck, to ſwell it to a proper fullneſs; and if there are any ſhort hair about the ſides of the long hair in the neck, they may be twiſted together on each ſide, and made to tie the long hair, but not very tight, which will prevent the ſhort hair's appearing after the long hair is put up; but if there is no ſhort hair, it may be put up with only frizzing it; after which take all the long hair with the left hand, and turn it up; then ſmooth it up with the comb in the right hand, and ſpread

it ſo as to cover all the back part of the head, exactly to the ſeparation of the front hair; then draw it upwards till it is of a moderate tightneſs, and pin it with a bit of ribbon at the top of the head to keep it faſt; and if the hair be long enough, after it has been put up (if the lady requires it) the ends thereof may be turned into one or more puffs or curls, according to fancy. Some prefer a bent comb to fix the hair at the top, in place of a ribbon, which ſhould be in proportion to the thickneſs of the hair: if the hair be thin, the teeth of the comb ſhould be ſhort and thick; but if the hair be thick, the teeth ſhould be wide and long, and the combs may be bent with warm water to fit the round of the head.

When it is ſo fixed at the top of the head, ſmooth up the hair with the fine ends of the comb; and if there are any looſe hairs about the ſides of the long hair, force them under with the picked end of the comb: if they are likely to come out again, put in a double pin where it is wanted, to keep them faſt; then draw out the ribbon at the neck that held it faſt: if there is powder required, it ſhould

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be thoroughly mixed with ſoft pomatum before it is put up; and, if properly done, will bear touching with the hand or comb without diſcovery.

Of dreſſing the Long Hair in broad Plaits.

THIS method of dreſſing the long hair in plaits, is commonly wore with powder, which ſhould be well mixed with pomatum, to make the hair appear very full: after it is ſo prepared, lay a ribbon acroſs the hair on the neck, and let it be held very faſt; then divide the long hair into three, five, or ſeven equal parcels, according to what faſhion it is to be plaited in, as three, five, or ſeven plaits; then frizze each parcel to make it ſwell, and ſmooth them ſlightly with the comb, ſo as to take out the frizze; then proceed to plait the ſeveral parcels ſlackly, and fix the points at the top of the head; then ſpread each plait broad, and in a becoming manner, beginning at the neck, and pin each plait at every turning with a double pin, to confine it properly

and close to the head, and continue so all the way up till it is finished.

To dress the Hair for Riding.

THE fashions of dressing the hair for riding, may be as fancy directs, or as conveniency suits; some tie their hair close to the neck, and divide it into two parcels; after which they divide each parcel into three, which they plait and pin at the top of the head; others tie it up in one or more large curls about the poll of the neck, which may be done in the following manner: — After the hair is combed well, and tied at the neck, divide the long hair into so many divisions as there are curls intended; then frizze each division, and tie it at the points with fine bobbin, the colour of the hair, leaving the ends so long as to tie up after the curl is made: turn up the curl into a larger or smaller size, according to fancy, and tie it with the bobbin on the under-side, close to the head; then cut the remainder of the bobbin close to the curl:

others have their hair done up ſmooth: but all thoſe faſhions leave the necks of ladies rather too naked on horſeback; as they would look much better if they had ſcrew curls falling gracefully on their neck and ſhoulders; but it cannot be expected their own hair could be curled ſo ſtrong as to endure the great fatigue of riding, yet there may be artificial curls made, according to fancy, that may be very eaſily fixed, which will look as natural as their own hair, and may be wore with as great propriety as a beaver hat and feather.

How Ladies Hair ought to be dreſs'd with Propriety.

BY dreſſing a lady's hair is meant, to make it by art a greater ornament than it is by nature: in order that it may anſwer the end deſigned, care ought to be taken to dreſs it to become and ſuit the features and dimenſions of the face in any faſhion whatſoever; for a hair-dreſſer may beſtow a great deal of pains on a head of hair, and yet add little

or no ornament to the lady, but ſometimes to her diſadvantage, when it is not dreſs'd with judgment: ſome errors ariſe from ladies themſelves ordering their hair to be dreſs'd after ſuch a manner as they have ſeen ſome ladies at court or ſome other public places, imagining the ſame will become them; when, upon imitating what they deſcribe, they find it has a different effect upon them from what it had upon thoſe ladies they fancied looked ſo well.

As each lady's features vary, ſo the hair ſhould be dreſs'd accordingly; and the hair-dreſſer ſhould ſtrive to be a judge of phyſiognomy, and to know the propriety of dreſs, and what beſt ſuits the lady's age, place, or company ſhe is to appear in; and what cap, lappets, flowers, or diamonds, &c. ſhe is to wear when dreſſed: all this ſhould be conſidered as occaſioning a difference in hair-dreſſing, when finiſhed. The ſhape and air of the head ought to be regarded, whether the hair is extended to the fullneſs that is requiſite, or the deficiencies ſupplyed by the ſize of the cap, or any other ornament placed on the hair; all which ſhould unite in de-

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ſign and proportion at laſt when dreſſed. If there is powder wore in the hair, it ſhould be properly mixed with good pomatum in dreſſing. There are many ladies who complain that pomatum is diſagreeable to them, and are very deſirous their hair may be dreſs'd without it when powder'd; but it is found by experience that the hair cannot be dreſs'd near ſo well; for without a ſufficiency of pomatum, the hair will become too dry, and will not retain the powder, which will look dull and dead at laſt, and occaſion many looſe hairs appearing, which will disfigure the dreſs, or by cutting them diminiſh the quantity of the hair: but when powder and pomatum are properly mixed, it nouriſhes the hair, and the laſt powdering gives it a light and clear look when finiſhed; and more or leſs powder ſhould be thrown on the hair at laſt, as beſt ſuits the complexion.

I ſhall now attempt to ſhew, by ſome general rules, how ladies hair ſhould be dreſs'd to become the features, in any faſhion, with ornaments relative thereto.

All young ladies, and thoſe of low ſtature, ſhould have their hair or cap dreſs'd high at the top of the head, and terminate in a point, as by that means it adds to their height; and if their face is full, it ought to be dreſs'd forward; for thin viſages it ſhould be dreſs'd backward. When the hair is dreſs'd high at the top of the head, it ſhould be cloſe about the ears, and not very low for ladies of a middling ſize and regular features.

At any age their hair ought to be dreſs'd ſo as to avoid all extremes but what conduce to give the lady a graceful appearance: if the face is round, the hair ſhould be dreſs'd to lengthen it a little, by keeping the toupee or curls cloſe to the face about the temples and ears, and raiſed in a point at the top of the forehead; but for thoſe of thin and long faces, the hair ought to be rounding at the top of the forehead, and ſwell backwards in the middle, and go ſlanting off at the ears.

Very tall ladies ſhould avoid dreſſing high at the top of the head, and rather rounding; for by that means they appear more proportionable.

Directions

Directions how to keep the Hair when dreſs'd.

WHEN the hair has been cut and dreſs'd in a proper manner, it is requiſite for the lady ſo dreſs'd to be at ſome pains to keep it in a proper manner afterwards, eſpecially thoſe who ſet a value on their hair when dreſs'd. I ſhall here ſet down ſome inſtructions for that purpoſe.

If a lady's hair has been dreſs'd, great care ſhould be taken to let nothing touch it that can be avoided: if a lady wears a cap, lappets, flowers, &c. they ſhould be put on with great caution, as by inattention they may ruffle and diſcompoſe the hair after it is dreſs'd; and if by chance the hair is any way diſconcerted, they ſhould endeavour to put it right again, which ſometimes may be done with a touch of the hand or comb: and if the lady is deſirous of keeping the hair in dreſs longer than one day, care ought to be had to take off the cap, or flowers, &c. with the ſame caution they were put on; then take a fillet made

made for that purpoſe, or a handkerchief, and place it on the hair carefully; then draw it a little tight, keeping the curls or toupee in the ſame form or poſition they were dreſt in, (but don't put a narrow ribbon round the head, for it leaves a creaſe in the hair) and the next morning unlooſe it in the manner it was put on at night; then adjuſt the curls or toupee, that have been altered by ſlipping, with the picked end of the comb.

Directions how to comb Hair out of Dreſs.

THERE are numbers of ladies who complain, that when their hair is dreſs'd they cannot get it undreſs'd again, without putting themſelves to much pain, and tearing the hair, whereby their heads become tender: —When any lady wants to have her hair combed out (that has been dreſs'd) after taking all the pins out, let the hair be ſeparated at the roots by the fingers a little, to prepare it for the comb, which ought to be very wide at firſt; and begin at the points, and comb it out by degrees to the roots. To comb

comb the front hair out, the beſt method is to begin at the points of the hair on the forehead, and then deſcend gradually down on each ſide, combing it out in ſmall parcels; and if the long hair is much entangled, let it be ſeparated with the fingers to prepare it for the comb; and begin at the points to comb it out in ſmall parcels, and proceed on to the roots till it is all combed out: if the lady's hair is any way clogged, or feels wet with pomatum, or any other thing, put on the hair ſome powder, which will dry it, and be a means to ſeparate it much eaſier than if it was wet; after it is all combed out thoroughly, there may be a little pomatum rubbed on it, if it is over-dry, or as occaſion may require.

Theſe methods followed, will prevent ladies complaining ſo much of taking their hair out of dreſs, and be a means to preſerve it from being torn by combing.

Remarks

Remarks on Additional Hair for Ladies.

LADIES in town deſirous of being dreſs'd in any of thoſe faſhions above-mention'd, when their own hair, from ſhortneſs or thickneſs, will not allow it, and others for the convenience of the country, where hair-dreſſers cannot be had, may now be ſupplied, by me, with hair artificially made to fit on their heads, ſo as to appear like the natural hair.

I ſhall here give a deſcription of the various kinds of artificial hair.

Of a Tête de Mouton.

THIS is intended to dreſs in imitation of curls all over the head, and may be made in various forms, either upon a cawl or wires; which is a full dreſs for young ladies when any accident has happened to their hair:

hair: and ſome may have them made in a plainer manner, to wear in common with a cap; the fore-part to be in a ſmooth or rough toupee, according to fancy, and the back part to be in waves or promiſcuous curls, which may be very uſeful for ſome ladies on account of warmth.

Of a Lady's Tete all over the Head.

THIS is to be worn when the lady's hair is very ſhort, or ſhaved off; and may be made in various forms to imitate the natural hair, which ſhould ſuit the lady's age, and be dreſs'd accordingly: they may be made with the long hair ſewed upon a caul, to cover all the back part of the head; but they will anſwer the ſame purpoſe upon a piece of ſilk, about four or five inches broad from ear to ear, and tie behind in the ſame manner as a toupee: the fore-part may be made to dreſs in any faſhion required, and the long hair ſewed on the back part, in a ſufficient quantity to cover the back of the

head, and tie in the neck, and turn up again to pin at the top, in imitation of the natural hair.

Of Ladies Tetes for the Fore-part of the Head.

THESE tetes are uſed when the hair is too ſhort or thin on the fore-part of the head, to dreſs in the faſhion they want; they may be made of various kinds and qualities: thoſe to cover all the hair round face the either craped or ſmooth, and the edge ſhould be made very fine for that purpoſe. Theſe tetes may alſo be ſo fixed on the head that a row of the lady's hair on the fore-part may be dreſs'd over the edge; and when they are made and fixed properly, may be dreſs'd like the natural hair, in any faſhion deſired, either in regular or promiſcuous curls.

Of Smooth Toupees.

THEY are of various kinds; ſome are made to cover all the natural hair about the face, and others are for ladies hair to comb over, or tuck in behind the toupees; and there are ſome made to intermix with the natural hair promiſcuouſly. As ladies may dreſs themſelves in theſe toupees, I ſhall here ſhew their ſeveral properties: — Thoſe that are to cover ladies hair all round the face, ſhould be made of fine gloſſy hair, to lie cloſe and flat at the edge; and thoſe that are made for ladies hair to go over and pin at the back, ſhould ſit cloſe to the head, and the hair on the fore-part made ſo to unite with the nataral hair as not to be perceived: there are many made in ſuch a manner, that when they are put on, the edge of the toupee is ſeen, which ſhould not be.

Thoſe that are made to intermix with ladies hair, ſhould be exactly of the ſame quality, whether ſtrong or weak: they are

commonly wore when the hair is ſo ſhort, that it can only be combed over the edge of the toupee, which ſhould have ſhort hair thereabout to join with the natural hair, and ſhould lie eaſy and firm to the head, ſo that the edge may be cloſe to the face; which, by long practice and experience, I preſume to have ſtudied with ſucceſs, and do make the edge ſo fine as not to be perceived from the natural hair. I alſo ſew the toupees upon ſilk ribbon, and, if required, cover the ſewing with ſattin next to the head, that they may feel ſoft, and not fret the natural hair off.

Many ladies complain of toupees being diſagreeable to them, by being made with too large a quantity of hair; but I have found a method to make them upon a very light conſtruction, with leſs hair, to anſwer the ſame purpoſe. There may be curls fixed to the toupees in any manner deſired; or they may be made upon wires, to place on occaſionally with pins.

Of Crape Toupees.

CRAPE toupees may be made with a fine edge to cover all the natural hair round the face; but they are generally worn when the lady's hair is ſhort on the fore-part of the head, which ought to be craped one row round the face to dreſs to the toupee; and when it is properly done, it will appear like the natural hair dreſs'd. They may be made of any ſize, and ſhould ſit cloſe to the face in the ſame manner as the ſmooth toupee, with curls fixed to them, or made on wires, to place on according to fancy.

Many ladies at preſent chooſe toupees between craped and ſmooth, which are very becoming when they are but a little powdered.

Of Artificial Curls for Ladies.

THEY are of various kinds and qualities; ſome are ſewed on a ribbon to place on the head ſo as the hair may dreſs cloſe to them in the front, either ſmooth or craped; and the curls may be dreſs'd in any faſhion required, or may be ſewed round a ſmall ribbon or wire, to dreſs in rows: or ſeveral may be joined together promiſcuouſly; and ſome may be made ſingle, of different ſizes, either round or long, to fix on the head according to fancy: and there is a method of fixing curls to bent combs of various forms, to fix on the head, which is very uſeful to wear behind a ſmall cap, or a high toupee.

Of Puffs, Pompoons, and Roſes made of Hair for Ladies.

THEY may be made of various kinds. Puffs and Pompoons are very uſeful for ladies to fix about the top of the head when their

their hair is not of a proper length to dreſs high enough. Roſes may be made the colour of the lady's hair to fix in the front of the toupees, either ſmooth or craped; and any lady or her maid may fix them with pins, like flowers, according to fancy.

Of Borders for the Fore-Part of Ladies Heads.

THEY are of various kinds; ſome are made to part in the middle and comb down the ſides almoſt ſtraight, intermixing with the natural hair: ſome are made in the middle in the ſame manner as a ſmall toupee: and others are made to comb plain on the fore-part of the head.

Of Artificial Long Hair for Ladies.

FALSE long hair for the hind-part of ladies heads, is generally uſed when their own hair is too thin, or ſhort, or of a diſ-

agreeable colour. The long hair may be made of different lengths, and to fix on in various methods, according as it is required; and ſome may have their own hair turned up ſmooth behind, and broad plaits made to fix on occaſionally afterwards.

Directions for Ladies how they may meaſure their heads for Tetes, Toupees, Curls, &c. and how they may direct me, by Letter or otherwiſe, to make any of the above Dreſſes.

LADIES reſiding in the country often find it very difficult to get any of the above dreſſes made there in a proper manner; and as it may not ſuit them to come to town to give directions perſonally, they may have any of them made and ſent to any part of the country by obſerving what follows:

To meaſure the Head for a Tete all over the Head.

TAKE a ſmall ſlip of paper, and cut it the length that reaches from the pique of the forehead to the poll of the neck; then lay it to the upper part of each ear, acroſs the head, and cut a notch in it; and if the tete is to cover all the hair on the fore-part of the head, cut a ſlip of paper, the exact ſhape the hair grows, round the face; then deſcribe in what faſhion they would have it made for dreſs.

To meaſure for Tetes or Toupees for the Fore-part of Ladies Heads.

TAKE a ſlip of paper, and cut it the breadth from the upper part of each ear, acroſs the head; and if they are to cover all the natural hair, cut a ſlip of paper in the ſame form it grows round the face; and then deſcribe

deſcribe in what faſhion they would have them made to dreſs.

The ſame rules ſhould be obſerved and followed for the Borders.

Curls may be made according to deſire, either round or long, in rows or promiſcuous, either to wear with the toupees, or by themſelves with the natural hair.

Puffs, Pompoons, Roſes, &c. may be made, by only deſcribing how large they would have them.

The Long Hair for behind may be made to anſwer any purpoſe, by deſcribing how long and what quantity is required, and in what manner it is wanted to be fixed.

Ladies in the country deſirous of having any of theſe dreſſes, by ſending the meaſure of their head, with the colour of their hair, incloſed in a letter, to any of their friends in town, or to me, deſcribing in what form they would have them made to dreſs, ſhall have their orders punctually performed, with proper directions how they may be kept in order,

ſo that any lady or her maid may fix them on, by following the inſtructions that will be given for that purpoſe to any that pleaſe to honour me with their commands.

Of the modern Faſhion of Dreſſing Gentlemens Hair.

THE general and moſt faſhionable method of dreſſing gentlemens hair in this country, is, when it is of a proper length, to tie it almoſt cloſe to the neck, and the remainder to be queued, ramillied, or put up in a club, either ſmooth or plaited, and wrapt round with a black ribbon, or incloſed in a roſe, or full-dreſs ſilk bag, according to fancy: the front hair may be cut or dreſs'd in various faſhions, as follows:

The top may be dreſs'd in ſeveral forms, as a toupee, or curled in the ſhape of a horſeſhoe; or frizzed backwards from the forehead about two or three inches, riſing higheſt in the middle, called an Allegreek top: the ſide curls at

at the ear may be dreſs'd in one, two, three, or more rows of curls, one above another, either ſeparate or promiſcuous; ſome have curls all over the fore-part of the head, and others have the hair cut to comb plain over the forehead: but of all theſe faſhions, propriety, convenience, and what ſuits the features, ought to be conſidered.

It is now the faſhion that gentlemens hair is never thought to be dreſs'd without powder; and as the hat is liable to diſcompoſe the hair after it is dreſs'd, I ſhall conſider what dreſs is ſuitable to be worn with or without the hat.

The hat, as it occaſions a difference in hair-dreſſing, the gentlemen ſhould therefore inform the hair-dreſſer if the hat is to be worn or not, that he may dreſs the hair accordingly; for if there are curls on that part of the head where the hat binds, it is ſure to cruſh them, and disfigure all the other parts of the dreſs; but if there is powder and pomatum properly mixed, and the hair frizzed cloſe to the head where the hat binds, it will

hurt the dreſs very little, as it will only take off the gloſs of the laſt powder.

When the hat is to be worn, and the hair dreſſed for that purpoſe, the Allegreek top (if it is not too high) ſeems beſt adapted for it; becauſe, when the hat is put on, it keeps the hair in the ſame ſhape it was deſigned to be, and is kept in order eaſier than in any other faſhion; the ſide curls ought to be dreſs'd with a proper air to become the features in any faſhion: thoſe of long and thin faces ſhould have two rows of curls, at leaſt, to the face, though but one backwards, and ſhould be flat and thin to the fore-part, ſwelling out behind; for by that means the head appears more round and proportionable; and one curl ſloping down behind each ear, towards the nape of the neck, will have a good effect:—thoſe of full and round faces ought not to be dreſs'd ſo broad back, nor flat to the fore-part, as thoſe of thin viſages; they ſhould ſwell a little in the middle, but turn in cloſe towards the back part of the head: a curl ſloping down behind the ears is not ſuitable to ſhort and thick necks, eſpecially to thoſe of a low ſtature; and if there are any

ragged

ragged ſhortiſh hairs about the nape of the neck, they ſhould be cut off.

When nothing is to incommode the hair after it is dreſſed, as the hat, &c. there is a greater ſcope and liberty to have the hair dreſſed agreeable to fancy: and it is deſigned principally for a full dreſs, proper to go to court, balls, &c. where gaiety of ornaments is requiſite, and where gentlemens hair is eſteemed a particular article in dreſs, when it is properly adapted to the age and quality of the perſon.

Women ſtudy dreſs only to add to their beauty; whereas men ſhould dreſs ſuitable to their various ranks in life, whether as a magiſtrate, ſtateſman, warrior, man of pleaſure, &c. for the hair, either natural or artificial, may be dreſs'd to produce in us different ideas of the qualities of men, which may be ſeen by actors, who alter their dreſs according to the different characters they are to perform; for when the hair is dreſs'd ſhort at the ear, in various curls, and raiſed high at the top of the head, this gives the perſon ſo dreſs'd an air of freedom and gaiety;

gaiety; but in proportion as they are lowered at the top and ſides of the head, indicates ſedateneſs and gravity; as may be ſeen by the dreſs of the clergy, judges, counſellors, &c. whoſe wigs, being made ſuitable to their particular functions, and not in imitation of the natural hair, need no other deſcription: but to dreſs the hair in any faſhion that can add grandeur or dignity to the countenance, depends on the art and judgment of the hair-dreſſer.

When gentlemen have been dreſs'd, care ought to be taken to let nothing touch the hair that can be avoided; and if intended for polite company, ſhould not put on a hat, becauſe this takes off the gloſs and beauty of hair-dreſſing.

However, gentlemen have not occaſion to be ſo ſolicitous about their hair at night as the ladies, as it is never expected that one dreſſing ſhould laſt more than one day; but yet, by taking proper care at night, they may have their hair in better order next morning, whereby it will dreſs ſooner, and to greater advantage; for if at going to bed (if the hair

is wore in ſeparate curls) they would order their ſervant to put up each curl in a paper, it would give it a ſufficient curl to dreſs next day; and if they wear their hair in one curl, to place on their head a fillet made for that purpoſe, and draw it a little, but not too tight; then take one curl and roll it up with the hands to the roots, and place the fillet on it ſo as to confine it all night, and do the ſame to the other; then draw the fillet as faſt as it can be without hurting, and the next day the hair will be in ſome form, ſo as to appear in a morning dreſs.

Of Additional Hair for Gentlemen.

WHAT I mean by additional hair for gentlemen, is, (when their own natural hair is not of a proper length or thickneſs to dreſs in the faſhions they want) to make artificial hair dreſs in imitation of the natural, which may be done under the following names; as Bag-wigs, Towers or Half-wigs, Toupees, Curls at the ſides, or all round the Head, Falſe Hair behind to put up in a Bag or Queue, &c. See a deſcription of each, as follows:

Of

Of a Bag-Wig.

A BAG-WIG is intended to cover that part of the head where the hair grows, and ought to fit exactly round the face, in imitation of the natural hair, and ſhould adhere ſo cloſe at the edge all round the head, that not the leaſt ſeparation may appear between the head and the wig: the next beſt property is, it ſhould buckle or tie behind eaſy and firm, without any puckering to be ſeen or felt: and the hair may be worked in any length to dreſs in imitation of the natural hair, in any faſhion required, according to fancy; and when there is a little of the natural hair combed over the edge of the wig round the face, and dreſſed properly to the wig, it will appear as if it was all naturally growing about the head.

They are generally worn when the hair of the head is cut very ſhort, or ſhaved; yet they may be worn over a ſhort or thin head of hair without cutting any off: ſome are under

the neceſſity of having wigs by reaſon of baldneſs, or when phyſicians order the hair to be cut off on account of their health; and ſome prefer them before their own hair for convenience, as they can be dreſs'd ready to put on, and ſave that time they would be obliged to ſpend in having their natural hair dreſs'd.

Of Towers or Half-Wigs.

THEY are commonly uſed by gentlemen when their hair is pretty good behind, but are bald, or have ſhort or thin hair on the fore-part of their head, that will not dreſs in the faſhion they require. For the reaſons above, the towers ſhould be made in the fore-part in the ſame manner as the bag-wigs deſcribed above, and ſhould buckle or tie behind in the ſame method, but are without a caul, being made to come no further than the crown of the head, and on each ſide to the back part of each ear. Some long hair ought to be fixed round, more or leſs, as there is occaſion, to fall down and tie behind, as if it was all the natural hair.

Of

Of Side Curls.

THEY are commonly made uſe of by gentlemen when their hair is all pretty good except above the ears; and if it is but one inch long, there may be curls fixed by a ſmall piece of bobbin going acroſs the head above, and another underneath, behind; and when once they are fixed to the head they may be taken off or put on at pleaſure, and may be dreſs'd in the ſame manner as if their own hair was of a proper length, into one, two, three, or more curls, according to fancy.

Of Curls all round the Head.

GENTLEMEN uſe theſe when they intend to dreſs with one or more curls round the head behind, when their own hair is too ſhort or too weak: if the natural hair is but one or two inches long, curls may be fixed by a ſmall piece of bobbin going acroſs

the top of the head, and when they are fixed may be put on or off at pleaſure; and are very eaſily dreſs'd when they are made in a proper manner; for when they are fixed on the head properly, they require only to cover the edge of the curls all round with the natural hair, and the bobbin at the top.

Of Top-Pieces for Gentlemen.

THEY are made uſe of for gentlemen when their hair is all pretty good, except the top of the head, which is ſometimes bald, or has ſhort or thin hair that will not dreſs in the faſhions wanted: theſe top-pieces may be made into various forms, either to comb down plain on the forehead, or dreſs upwards into any faſhion required: they ought to be made very neat, ſo as to unite with the natural hair without diſcovery, and fix on the head with hair-ſtrings behind; and if they are made and dreſs'd in a proper manner, they will appear like the natural hair.

Of Falſe Long Hair for Gentlemen behind.

FALSE long hair for gentlemen behind, is made uſe of when their hair is about four, five, or ſix inches long, that will dreſs at the top and ſides, but will not be an ornament in dreſs behind, either to queue, club, &c. They may be made after various forms, according to deſire, and joined to the natural hair by the following method: — After the natural hair is tied very faſt at the neck, then tie on the falſe hair, and it may be queued or clubbed, &c. according to fancy.

I make all thoſe various kinds of additional hair for gentlemen, as Bag-wigs, Towers, Top-Pieces, Curls, &c. with the greateſt exactneſs, to become the features and complexion in any faſhion required.

Some Objections againſt Hair-Dreſſing anſwered.

THERE are many ladies and gentlemen who are deterred from having their hair frequently dreſs'd, as they imagine it cauſes their hair to grow thin, and come off; but it is found by experience that thoſe ſuppoſitions are groundleſs, unleſs where the hair has been dreſs'd by thoſe that are unſkilful in their buſineſs; for there are numbers that have their hair dreſs'd every day, who have no complaints that dreſs injures it, but rather think it contributes to its proſperity, if it is dreſs'd by thoſe that take proper care, and who cautiouſly apply the means that are requiſite in hair-dreſſing.

The greateſt danger to the hair ariſes not from its being frequently dreſs'd, but from the irons being uſed too hot, which the hair-dreſſer ſhould carefully avoid.

Many

Many complain of pomatum being diſagreeable to them, tho' in reality it is both uſeful in deſſing, and a great preſerver of the hair.

Another frequent complaint among ladies and gentlemen, is, that they are obliged to ſpend ſo much time in having their hair dreſs'd; and they are often trying means to make one dreſſing ſerve a long time; but it is certain, that the hair, by being pinned too tight, by the movement of the head at night, and the reſiſtance of the pins, breaks, or is pulled out by the roots, which may be avoided by being pinned moderately firm, and frequently repeated: beſides, the hair remaining long in dreſs, becomes matted, and contracts a dandriff at the roots which is both diſagreeable and offenſive.

There are many who fancy powder will alter the colour of the hair; but I affirm it will do no ſuch thing; it only takes off the natural moiſture, and by that means it will be of a brighter colour, but not changed.

Many think powder and pomatum are mixed with pernicious ingredients, and are

therefore ſcrupulous of uſing any; but I beg leave to declare, for my own part, that I have made, under my own direction, in a proper manner, conſiſting of the beſt qualities for the hair, the different kinds of Powders, as plain, grey, violet, perfumed, &c. Pomatums hard and ſoft, perfumed high (if required) or plain, properly adapted for the different ſeaſons of the year, and various climates abroad; with the beſt Jeſſamine and Orange Butters; the moſt faſhionable Bags, Roſes, Fillets, &c. with the different articles relating to hair-dreſſing.

The beſt Hungary and Lavendar Waters, Eſſences, Waſh-Balls, and all ſorts of the beſt Perfumes, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

Alſo Bears fed and killed, in order that ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen, as pleaſe to honour me with their commands, may be ſupplied with Greaſe of the moſt genuine kind; the great efficacy of which, for the valuable purpoſe of making the hair grow thick and ſtrong, is ſo well known, from long experience, that it needs no encomium here. It is ſold at 1*s.* 6*d.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* *per* pot; each ſealed with my name, and directions how to uſe it.

Obſer-

Obſervations on DRESS *in general, with its Advantages, &c.*

I SHALL now attempt ſome obſervations on dreſs in general, aided by the beſt authority, and from the beſt remarks I have made both here and at Paris, where it is allowed the hair and dreſs is attended to with greater application than in any place in the known world; and afterwards ſhall draw ſome reflections from the properties of dreſs and its advantages.

Let us conſider mankind as members of ſociety, and in that view we ſhall find that ſocieties are formed of different ranks, who are beſt diſtinguiſhed by the different degrees of dreſs; therefore it ought to be the care of every perſon to preſerve a proper decorum therein, as it is a neceſſary qualification in life.

It ought to be ſuitable to the ſtation, and even to the age and quality of the perſon, as it

it gives a varniſh or luſtre to every action, and is become like a paſſport that not only introduces both ſexes into all polite aſſemblies, but attracts that reſpect from the world that is due to every one behaving well in their reſpective ſtations.

In judging of the propriety of dreſs and ornaments, we muſt attend not only to the nature of the perſon that is to be dreſs'd, but alſo to the circumſtances, and in what company they are to appear; snd the dreſs and ornaments that are proper for a ball, will not appear altogether ſo decent at public worſhip; and the ſame perſon ought to dreſs differently for a marriage feaſt and for a burial: and it may be obſerved, that to a perſon of mean appearance gorgeous apparel is unbecoming; for by a contraſt, it ſhews the meanneſs of the perſon in the ſtrongeſt light.

Sweetneſs of looks requires ſimplicity of dreſs, joined with the greateſt elegance: a ſtately and majeſtic air requires ſumptuous apparel, which ought not to be crowded with little ornaments, nor yet too gaudy, or ſuperfluous; for if any perſon overcharges their

their dreſs and ornaments, it hath this bad effect, it gives the perſon a diminutive look.

Thus a daughter and ſon may allow themſelves to be higher adorned than their father and mother, and dreſs'd with greater variety; as the latter ſhould dreſs with a majeſtic air, to preſerve dignity in their preſence, and in ſome meaſure to comply with the faſhion; whereas the former ſhould try to be acquainted with, and imitate the neweſt faſhion, with every grace and elegance, to the utmoſt of their abilities.

The ſame rule ſhould be obſerved and followed in the various faſhions of hair-dreſſing; for among all the exterior ornaments and articles of dreſs, the hair juſtly claims the preference over the others; and it is eſteemed even as an index to the mind, and is the object that attracts our attention the firſt of all others; for by the effect it has on phyſiognomy, we form notions within ourſelves of the temper and diſpoſition of any perſon we ſee; and it may be dreſs'd ſo as to produce dignity or meanneſs in the owner; or may be ſaid to give an eaſy or uneaſy emotion

both

both to themſelves and the beholders; for the moſt gaudy apparel would ſeem inſipid if the hair has not been dreſs'd conformable; whereas if the hair has been dreſs'd in a proper manner, to become the features of either lady or gentleman, it produces a different effect; as almoſt any apparel can be diſpenſed with, were it but neat and plain; but when there is an union ſubſiſting between one part of dreſs and the other, it is certainly the moſt proper, as beauty and virtue have great advantages over virtue alone.

The Britiſh nations have ever been more remarkable for their ſolid ſenſe than for dreſs, &c. and are cenſured by their neighbours, as thinking dreſs and politeneſs below their notice; and it is certain, that we fall as far ſhort of them, particularly the French, in point of dreſs and gallantry, as we are ſuperior to them in every point of erudition, and in the ſublime heights of genius; but however we may be dignified by our reputation for knowledge, however ſuperior to other nations for ſenſe, yet it never ought to be beneath a cultivated people to copy all their other excellencies.

As

As dreſs is of univerſal uſe to individuals, it is certainly to a nation's honour and intereſt to encourage it; which may be ſeen by the great advantages ariſing to France by their policy of cultivating the elegancies of dreſs, and ſplendor of luxury, which diſtinguiſhes them from other nations; and, tho' ridiculed for dreſs, yet they are imitated therein by all the courts of Europe.

'Tis by their ſhow and taſte for dreſs, &c. that they excite and attract all thoſe that ſet up for gay and polite, all over Europe, not only to come and ſee their court and capital, but to adopt their methods of dreſs, and ornaments, &c.

The French, ſenſible of that tribute foreigners pay them, endeavour to engage their affection by all the outward civilities they can invent, which ſtrangers (particularly the Engliſh) readily accept as friendſhip; and returning conceited with their new acquaintance, and qualifications they have acquired, a ſtock of French ornaments is immediately reſolved upon, to make a figure in their own country, tho' expreſsly forbid by the laws

laws thereof; and to ſhew their contempt and triumph over it the more, engage into their ſervice, at a very high rate, ſome of theſe artful people to accompany them home; where, by their inſinuating arts, they are often placed at the head of their domeſtick concerns: being thus retained about their perſon, and treated with ſingular marks of favour, they grow preſumptuous, and rule as abſolutely in their maſter's houſes, over the other ſervants and tradeſmen, as a prime miniſter.

And as faſhion-mongers from France are diſperſed over all parts of Europe, carrying on a contraband trade, and ſecretly undermining every ſtate they are in, they muſt find powerful advocates in their countrymen being placed at the head of wealthy families, where they mutually join their intereſt together to vend the manufactures of their own country, and make it their boaſt how well their policy ſucceeds, eſteeming it laudable induſtry and friendſhip to their country: whereas thoſe that encourage and maintain them are the worſt of enemies to theirs: being ſubjects of eminence, they ſhould encourage and promote

mote the welfare of their own country, by the wealth and power fortune has favoured them with, and travel to foreign countries for uſeful improvements, with the view to be of ſervice to their own: this would be an example worthy of them, and for others to imitate.

From this general view of the French Policy it may be judged how ſenſibly it is felt by every country in Europe; but affects in a particular manner the conſtitution of Great Britain, as our ſituation and theirs are placed almoſt oppoſite to each other, whereby each adding to the other, leſſens itſelf, and adds weight to its rival: as each of them breathes a ſpirit of trade and popularity in Europe, it becomes them to be watchful of each other, and avail themſelves of any bad policy the other may be guilty of.

What an immenſe advantage ariſes to France from the great confluence of foreigners of diſtinction to that kingdom, to imbibe their elements of ſocial qualities, to aſſume their dreſs, and, as it were, complete their education! and it is to be regretted,

that we acknowledge them for our maſters in many things, by the encouragement given them by our nobility and gentry, by employing ſuch a number of foreigners in the Britiſh dominions as maſters of every ſcience, as if we were incapable of producing men of abilities for theſe purpoſes ourſelves.

We blame their luxurious mode of dreſs through caprice, yet imitate them through taſte: it is their glory, and they find it their intereſt, to encourage dreſs and luxury, which we ſo much exclaim againſt as dangerous to the ſtate; but then we become their dupes and cuſtomers, by purchaſing their articles of dreſs and faſhions, which we neglect to cultivate ourſelves.

The prohibiting of their manufactures avail but little, as it makes them often the more ſought after: would it not be more to the honour and intereſt of Britain, if they permitted and encouraged in this kingdom the manufacturing of thoſe ornaments of gaiety which we are ſo fond of? As a ſpirit of luxury prevails, and is in requeſt all over Europe, is it not better to have it of our

own

own production than purchaſe them from any other? It would ſtir up numbers to an emulation of induſtry, and ſtrike out new channels of trade.

The French employ women in moſt of their fine ſlight trades, ſuitable to the delicacy of the ſex; which may be given as a reaſon for their work being cheaper than ours: and inſtead of the luxury of dreſs, faſhion, &c. being ruinous to them, they encourage it as a neceſſary means to the preſervation and ſupport of their manufactories, reaſoning thus:

Wealth being the cauſe of luxury, and luxury being the cauſe and parent of trade, from hence proceeds that emulation to excel each other in inventing any thing new, in which they are ſaid to excel, more eſpecially in every thing that regards dreſs, or any ornaments of the body; which may be imputed to the lively genius of the women, whoſe volatile temper and diſpoſitions are inclined to the dreſſing of the body more than the men, and ſhews a creative genius for that purpoſe far beyond them, where they have

liberty to put in practice their taſte of fancy, as they have in France.

An exceſs of dreſs and luxury is certainly to be avoided; but a well ordered luxury is enjoying wealth agreeably, and with a ſenſible ſatisfaction, as it creates trade, and occaſions an excitement to excel in taſte of dreſs, &c. and may be ſaid to be the improver of all the fine arts.

Dreſs, and the exterior ornaments of France, we are apt to ridicule, as they tend to ſoften manhood too much; but do the French betray any diſgraceful conduct when honour or duty call them? they rather reckon it as a ſpur to their ambition: tho' familiar with dreſs and pleaſure, yet they face danger with intrepidneſs: their attachment to dreſs and polite gallantry has its advantages; it has baniſhed drunkenneſs and riot from amongſt them, which they too juſtly reproach us for being addicted to; and they rally us, that we have no time to cultivate dreſs and gallantry, thro' the mighty concern we ſhew for public liberty; which, by our frequent cavillings about in moſt companies,

ſeldom ends but in riot and diſorder; and often with an intoxication of French liquors; which eradicates thoſe rational and ſocial qualities that are fit for the ſprightly and humanizing converſation of the women, which may be eſteemed the luſtre and true felicity of ſociety, as it ſoftens the natural ferocity of men, and tempers it to reaſon.

The reſpect that is paid to women in France, and the umpire their politeneſs allows them in all companies, often ſerve as a check and curb to any indecorum that ill-bred libertines might be guilty of, when they exerciſe their talents and turns of wit, deck'd off with all the ornaments that an aſpiring fancy can invent, in order to ſeduce; whereas the men there, in hopes of eſteem, are obliged to acquire a gracefulneſs of dreſs, a courteouſneſs of behaviour, and an agreeable vivacity and turn for converſation.

Now when theſe characters exceed our approbation, we in deriſion call them effeminate monkeys; and they return the compliment on us, when we fall ſhort of their conceptions of politeneſs, and call us bears:

which of theſe two creatures are the moſt preferable, I leave the curious naturaliſt to determine; but it may be obſerved, that the monkey often diverts by his humour, and is ſometimes liked, while a bear is always dreaded for his ferocity.

It may be remarked, that the French young ladies are much ſooner introduced to the gay world than the Britiſh; by which they acquire that preſence in company, and loſe that timidity ſo natural to the Britiſh, and cultivate thoſe external graces which fit them for ſociety, and thoſe accompliſhments that ſhine in pleaſureable aſſemblies, where their preſence at public meetings gains an eaſy aſcendancy over the oppoſite ſex, juſt return'd from the recluſe college life; and makes ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on their minds, as ſeldom or ever leaves them.

Hence follows a natural inclination to oblige, and to eſcape cenſure, and to avoid tranſgreſſing the rules of politeneſs in their company; he acknowledges his ignorance, by ſoliciting their inſtruction to engraft into him thoſe rudiments of ſocial qualities that are ſuitable

ſuitable to the character of a well-bred man, or a man of the world; which proves more prevailing, and by which means they acquire thoſe accompliſhments in a ſhorter time, and in greater perfection, than they would by the tedious and dry dictates of a preceptor, that perhaps knows little out of a college.

From this commerce with the ladies alſo ariſes an excitement to pleaſe, and an emulation to excel in dreſs, and in the attainment of ornamental qualities; and from that natural ſympathy which ſubſiſts betwixt the ſexes, proceeds that harmony in ſociety which conſtitutes the character of polite European gallantry.

But the impartial Spectator obſerves, that the French are too ſoon introduced into gay company, and the Britiſh too late; a medium then would be eſteemed a proper ſtandard.—As the ladies of France bear ſuch a ſway in all company, and have ſo great influence on dreſs, faſhions, &c. and thoſe external graces which are held in eſteem all over Europe, it were to be wiſhed the Britiſh ladies would join their endeavours to wipe off that aſper-

ſion laid to their charge by foreigners, viz. the want of a national character for dreſs, faſhion, &c. which they borrow from their enemy; and by imitating them in ſo awkward a manner, ſhew it is affected, and not natural to them; whereas by a proper application of their native genius and capacity, they might add to their ſuperior delicacy additional charms, independent of foreign aid.

If theſe conſiderations ſhould excite the attention of the Britiſh ladies to exert themſelves in ſuch improvements, one of the main purpoſes of this undertaking will be anſwered.

FINIS.